

The Pocahontas Times

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CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19 1912

The ladies who are in favor of woman suffrage have just held a meeting in Philadelphia where the east clashed with the breezy west and there was all kinds of triggering going on to control the convention. The Life comes out squarely for Mrs. August Belmont for Secretary of War in the next cabinet. The dear things say that they represent enough of the votes for the President to be entitled to a place in the cabinet. Wilson did not do much courting for the female vote and he can afford to be more or less independent in regard to this demand, but T. R. would certainly have been in a close place. It is reported in the papers that a very distinguished lady from West Virginia made one of the most notable speeches of the occasion. It is also reported that she predicted that women would be voting in West Virginia in 1914. We think this is an error, as it is well known that the constitution of the State would have to be amended to permit women to vote. The qualification of the constitution is that the voter be a "male citizen." Therefore the promoters of women suffrage in this State have a hard and difficult task before them. It is the secret ballot that they have to fear. Will the men vote a club into the hands of the women to break their own heads with, that is the men's heads? We wot not. The men folks will be sent forth in the morning from their respective homes and will have instructions what to do, and when the next morning it appears that Crooked Run Precinct gave fifty-five votes against the amendment and not one for it, the men of that community will have to band together for mutual protection. Laying all jokes aside, if the majority of the women of our acquaintance want to vote, we were not only going to be for it but for it. But we do not believe that such a majority is going to want to vote. It is one of the duties devolving upon men and as the men have to go to war, they will have no war except one of their own making. The women have a higher and better position in life and more depends upon them. The future of the country depends upon them, and the more we see of politics the more loath are we to see our women folks engaged in the business. There are some very active advocates of universal suffrage who look to see certain reform and changes in these matters, but women's appointment. The women vote would not be like the "negro vote," and would not be an asset to be traded upon. Women would divide their votes. The great suffrage leaders would find that their sisters have arisen and swatted their ambitions. No lady would have the lady vote in her pocket, and if she did she couldn't find the pocket. As we have remarked before it looks to us sometimes like the divorce lawyers would be the only ones who would really profit by putting women into politics. T. R. made a great hit by putting woman suffrage in the platform and Miss Jane Adams will cling to him all her life. But some delightful young ladies moved from Marlinton to Utah some years ago, and they wrote to their friends here: "We voted for Wilson."

We understand that the Hon. George W. Wilson, our representative, is anxious to ascertain the sentiment in Pocahontas county for United States Senator. Further than there is a pronounced feeling of loyalty and gratefulness to Governor Dawson, we do not know. Why not have a primary in this county? Ballots could be prepared to be signed by the Republican voters and sent in to a committee at the county seat, each voter to sign his name to the ballot and the result to be declared but no disclosure made as to how any individual voter voted. Such a primary could be held without cost. It is true that the Green-ber Independent two years ago tried this in a way and started something it could not stop, but that was not official. We believe that a large vote would be cast if the election was held under the auspices of the county committees of the Republican and Progressive parties.

Buy a few Red Cross seals for the good of the cause. Consumption is a dreaded disease and when it attacks persons who have no home they are in the most deplorable condition of any mortal unless there is a fund or place to take care of them during the fight that they make for prolonged existence. By segregating the patients the spread of the disease is checked.

Both the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of this State have cut down the period of oral argument. This is a blow at the weary lawyers with endless tongues. It is like muzzling the ox which grindeth out the con.

Forestalling, ingrossing and regrating are different names for the same crime under the common law and constitute what we generally term "cornering the market." It is still a crime in this State but one so far as we can find out that has never been the subject of an indictment. There is an old book that a good many people have called Mayo's Guide, published in 1850, by Joseph Mayo, public prosecutor in the Hastings Court of Richmond, and dedicated to the justices of Virginia, the most useful body of public servants in the State, this volume, intended by its author to facilitate the discharge of their arduous duties, is respectfully dedicated. It is still a most useful and valuable book and is frequently cited by the highest courts. In this book is a chapter on the crime of forestalling, ingrossing and regrating, with forms for warrants and indictments. Any individual who by acts, conspiracy, word or news enhances the price of vitals or other necessities of life, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the same class as assault and battery and other common law crimes where the fine may be anything from one dollar to a million dollars. It is safe to say that the present method of the control of the markets was beyond the wildest dreams of our forefathers. What with the tariff, telegraph, newspapers, transportation and the trusts we have become a nation of regraters and it is practiced by all our best families. Corn, wheat and cotton are handled through exchanges, and the onion growers of Texas, the raisin, and other fruit, growers of California, tobacco and cotton planters of the South are all responsive to the suggestion to combine and put up the price of goods in the market. The big manufacturers and miners have certain zones arranged according to the means of transportation where they fix the prices of the different products. As practised in old English times it was a mere local disorder. The different towns had markets and a certain amount of poultry, meats, grains and vegetables was necessary for the average market day consumption. If an enterprising citizen placed his agents on the roads leading into town and bought the produce as it came in and then raised the price on the various articles, the outraged burghers would buy at the greater price and arrest and try the man that was responsible for it. Sometimes the regrater would start a rumor that a disease was prevalent in town and keep back the produce, and this was an offense. Or he might circulate a report that berries were being thrown out on account of the oversupply and keep back the necessary supply and advance the price. If he slides his regrating game, the law was stretched to cover hops on a certain occasion when a regrater spread rumours among hop-planters that kept them from bringing their hops to market. Monopolies are still held to be against public policy and opposed to a Republican form of government. This is the rule, and therefore it is necessary to beat the rule. This has engaged the attention of the shrewdest minds until the price of goods has gone up and the law is practically a dead letter.

The trouble with the Christmas spirit is that it is mixed up with the Christmas gift spirit. It is a season of additional expense. The very rich have money to pass through the season without embarrassment and the very poor do not bother much about it, but the rest of us have come to the conclusion that three Christmases are equal to one fire. We are in for it and we therefore suggest some suitable presents: A ham of meat, five pounds of sugar, a bucket of lard, a bag of flour, a gallon of molasses and a ton of coal. As far as the children are concerned, we want no changes from the regular Santa Claus customs of dolls, and other toys and Santa Claus will see to that but for the grown ups to give and be given a lot of junk each year for which they are supposed to throw fits of thankfulness there is nothing in it. No matter what store bills are owed or how low the bank account, the bread winners are supposed to loosen up and an orgy of buying to give away is inaugurated. Let the Economy Committee look into this matter and change the rules of the game.

In Fayette county the Independent candidate for sheriff, Malone, was elected on the face of the returns, but a recount gives the certificate of election to his Republican opponent Davis by a majority of 64. There is some murmuring among the people of that county. A contest will follow.

I. Socrates was one of the ten great Athenian orators and is called "The old man eloquent," by Milton. I. Mann is one of the ten West Virginia orators who want to go to the United States senate. We will call him "The old man solvent," if he does not object.

The Clarksburg Telegram makes prominent mention of Judge Dice as the next Republican nominee for Governor. With the Judge's combined qualities of ability, popularity and luck, we look to see this come about.

Buckwheat cakes are now in season. They appear early in the morning as does the honey dew. The natural history student has what he calls a joke about buckwheat cakes. He classes them with the caterpillar because they make the butter-fly. Buckwheat cakes are supposed to be a kind of poison but are considered edible when taken with such antidotes as honey, molasses, butter, sausage and sweet milk. They are supposed to be a New England invention and are served in Paris under the name of the "specialite de buckwheat cakes." They are prepared overnight and baked in grease on a hot griddle and served at once if not sooner. The hotter the batter the better the fritter. They do not improve with age. Buckwheat cakes prepared for breakfast and warmed over for supper are not hankered after to any great extent. There is nothing that bears the gnawing tooth of time as poorly as does the buckwheat cake. It does very well from the griddle to the breakfast table but when laid away in the pantry it proves to be an exotic and after a cold and clammy period a hound-dog does not care for it. The true buckwheat cake is violet in appearance. The art of making them seems to be kept from the hotel keepers and the true buckwheat eater looks upon the name on the hotel catalog with suspicion and usually calls for something else. But there are some notable exceptions and it seems that in the northern tier of counties in West Virginia including Cumberland, that the hotel keepers have mastered the art and do serve true buckwheat cakes on their breakfast tables of the proper violet color with the natural vesicles and they serve them hot. Other places generally have a spurious buckwheat cake that looks like it might have been made with baking powder and had been left to moulder away. The proper base in building up buckwheat cakes is the flour from a fagopyrum, beech-kernal, sometimes called buckwheat. The name in German is Buchweizen which being interpreted means beech-wheat, the grains being shaped like beech mast. It is a native of Asia and is cultivated in England for a feed for pheasants, but in America for its true worth. All the principal poets of New England were raised on buckwheat flour. It is used for food in Asia and Europe. It is served as a regular army ration in Russia in the form of groats, that is, with the husk removed, which makes it like a breakfast food. In India it is the food allowed on fast days. It grows on poor or badly tilled soil and therefore great buckwheat counties like Preston are not proud to be called buckwheat counties. It is not very valuable for farm animals as a food unless the hulls are removed. The bloom is good for honey and it is the principal source of honey in Russia. We have our bees extract enough honey from our buckwheat fields here to supply us for our buckwheat cakes in the winter. The English feed it to their pheasants and the Dutch feed it to their peapants, but here in America, where the stars and stripes do wave, and the eagle screams, we feed it to the aristocrats. It is not impossible for the chefs of hotels to learn to make a buckwheat cake but they know that if they did that everybody would eat them and they do not have enough griddle space to supply the demand.

The Davis Elkins boom for Senator gathers as it goes and it looks now as though he would at least enter the caucus with more strength than any other candidate. He has the same claim to consideration at this time that Senator Chilton had two years ago in that he was the only one who was far sighted enough to see the possibility of a Republican legislature even though there were eleven hold over Democratic state senators. Having gotten into the fight months before the election he has a lead that is hard to overcome. There are great numbers of important members of the Republican party who revere the name of Stephen B. Elkins and who know that it was the dying wish that his son Davis should succeed him in the Senate. Astute politicians dangled the bait of the nomination for Congress from the 2nd District before him last summer but he would not take it. He has stolen a march on his competitors. He is acceptable to the conservative Republicans, and admits that he is a Progressive, and favors a primary. He may be elected.

When court was in session the other day, changes in the time for holding the sessions of the circuit court of this county were discussed. It was the consensus of opinion that the three terms should be arranged that one should come every four months and a plan was agreed to that the courts should be held in March, July and December. The January term has proven to be a very inconvenient time for farmers to leave home, coming as it does in the dead of winter. If the proposed change meets with general approval the legislature will be asked to change the dates accordingly.

Judge Archbald is being tried by the Senate for trying to turn an honest penny on the side.

Tax Commissioner Fred O. Blue is out in an opinion that the legislature has the power to increase or decrease the compensation of county officers after their term has begun and he refers for his main authority to the case of Rucker vs Supervisors, 7 W. Va. 661, from Pocahontas County. A careful reading of that case does not convince us all that it can be used in the present instance. In that case those who had held the office of prosecuting attorney of Pocahontas County previous to the election of Dr Rucker had been paid a salary of \$300. After Dr Rucker took his office no action of the board was taken as to what salary he should receive until four months had elapsed and the matter coming up it was fixed at \$150, and out of this case was made. It could have hardly been argued that the board would have had the power to have changed this salary allowance after it had been fixed once during the term. In the case of every clerk of a court in West Virginia, their salaries and compensation were fixed at or near the beginning of their term four years ago, and it can hardly be argued that the Rucker case could apply to them having as it were contracted to serve six years for a certain compensation. In the case of incoming officers, it is practically certain that no law affecting them can be passed for several months after their terms begin, and in the meantime the county courts will have in practically all the cases fixed the compensation of the newly elected officers and they would hold the benefit of contract during the term. We see no good in the law so far as this county is concerned. It will reduce the salary of each county officer and the amount that it will add to the State treasury will be as a drop in the bucket. On the other hand the officers will feel the cut in their compensation. This county being away above the average should naturally be against the change. Then there is the danger that the law would throw the fees in the State treasury and make the county court levy for the salaries. This would be intolerable. We think however that the Governor will find that the legislature will vote down any change that is to take effect before the next election. The members from the big counties are not going to throw that kind of a brick at their old comrades who rode up to the breast works with them during the late engagement. It would be asking too much of the average man to forget the comradeship of that campaign.





Col. Edwards has trouble with his conception of the typical West Virginian. When he ran for Congress he tried to dress the part and for a hunter the people again kick.

The Supreme Court has set all cases to be submitted at the January Term for the month of April to allow them to work on cases already submitted and ready for decision.

It will be highly unfortunate if W. J. Bryan does not become a part of the President's cabinet. Mr. Bryan has very decided views as to the legislation which the Democratic party has pledged itself to enact. The innumerable details which will present themselves as this work goes on will first be thrashed out in the cabinet and if Mr. Bryan is a part of that cabinet he will be bound by the policy defined by it. He will have the same sources of information that the President has and if there is any difference of opinion it will be argued behind closed doors. The Democratic party has the record for washing dirty linen in public, and however honest it may be to do so, at the same time it creates dissensions and weakens the party. The voters are men who have their own affairs to attend to and when they have elected their representatives they expect them to settle governmental matters in a quiet way. By all means make Mr. Bryan Secretary of State and let him be responsible in an official capacity for his part of the new law.

All was not quiet along the Kanawha when the monument donated by Col. Wm. Seymour Edwards was unveiled last week at Charleston. The monument is in the grounds before the state-house and is a companion piece to the fine monument of Stonewall Jackson. The figure represents a mountain hunter of heroic proportions and a strong forceful face, and is supposed to represent the typical West Virginian. It carries a gun of an antiquated pattern and an old powder horn shot pouch, and waves a flag. We think that a better name would be, "The Triumphant Bushwhacker." It is a great work of art and the State is that much better off by this princely gift from the public spirited Col. Edwards. If he and the foreign sculptor made a mistake as to what we consider a typical West Virginian, it was still a greater mistake to view the gift with too critical an eye. "Noli equi dentes inspicere donati." The Grand Army of the Republic representative protested against this emblem of their great society and though the papers loyally kept down all the scandal that they could, a good part of it crept out. The view that these West Virginians took of it was that hunting was of life a thing a part. A kingly sport no doubt but only a recreation and that at no time did the scholarly well bred men of the mountains follow hunting for a living. They have never considered the professional hunter a desirable citizen. Some of them no doubt have had ancestors who ate with their knives but would not like to see that habit featured. They are not particularly ashamed of it but they do not want it emphasized. Col. Edwards has done much for the State. If we had the custom, we should tap him on the shoulder and say "Rise up, Sir William." It may be that lacking this they may make it Senator Edwards. But it is a far cry from West Virginia to Washington.

Fac-Simile Official Ballot

	
	
CITIZEN'S TICKET	PEOPLE'S TICKET
For Mayor URIAH BIRD	For Mayor E. B. HILL
For Recorder F. M. SYDNOR	For Recorder G. R. GOODSSELL
For Councilmen E. C. AMBROSE	For Councilmen J. W. CURRY
C. W. PRICE	J. L. SHEETS
E. B. HILL	R. C. MAY
F. R. HUNTER	E. D. KING
J. W. HILL	M. S. WILSON

I, W. L. Deering, Recorder of the Town of Marlinton, West Virginia, do hereby certify that the above is a true fac-simile of the ballot to be voted in said town at the election to be held Thursday, January 2, 1913. Given under my hand this 16th day of December, 1912. W. L. DEERING, Recorder.



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It doesn't cost much to write "explanatory letters" and circulate them but it did cost the shippers of West Virginia who used refrigerator cars for this market at Thanksgiving from one to three cents per pound in the prices of their turkeys. By all means ship by express. Your turkeys arrive two or three days quicker, show up better, and sell for more money. We have had refrigerator car experience and we know what we are talking about. Now Thanksgiving 1912 has passed. We predicted a \$.23 to \$.25 market on fancy dry picked turkeys. We had a \$.21 to \$.25 market on choice to fancy stock. We think the outlook is very bright for Christmas and we look for a \$.22 to \$.25 market on fancy dry picked turkeys. Ship your poultry to arrive December 18th to 24th inclusive.

A great deal depends on the way turkeys are killed, dressed, handled and packed to secure the best prices. See that they are properly stuck to insure their bleeding freely; see that they are dry picked, never scald for this market; see that they are picked clean without tearing the skin; see that they are thoroughly cooled from eighteen to twenty-four hours before packing. Use good strong clean barrels if obtainable and use plenty of paper between each layer of turkeys. Cover the package securely and mark, stencil or tag every package to

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